This representation is submitted on behalf of Bartlett & Kitchen.		
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Matter 10: Implementing Sustain PC10	able Development Policies PC1,	PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5, PC6, PC8,
Key Issue:		
POLICY	FCC Approach	Result

HN1

Key Issue:

x x x x x

Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	
Site area (ha)	
Draft allocation	
Actual number	
promoted	
Developer	
Owner	
Planning Status	
UDP site	
Green Barrier	
BMV	
Delivery	

Other constraints

Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	
Site area (ha)	
Draft allocation	

Actual number

Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	

Site area

Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	
Site area (ha)	
Draft allocation	
Actual number	
promoted	
Developer	
Owner	

Planning Status

Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	
Site area (ha)	

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Site Ref	
Name	
Settlement	
Site area (ha)	
Draft allocation	
Actual number	
promoted	
Developer	
Owner	
Planning Status	
	APP/A6835/A/20/3260460)
UDP site	
Green Barrier	
BMV	
Delivery	

Other constraints

Matter 13 – Affordable Housing and HMOs HN3, HN4		
Key Issue:		
J10 POLICY FRAMEWORK Conformity and Consistency Checklist J10		
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Site	Total
	No. of
	Units

 $NOTE: Northern\ Gateway\ (\text{figures below assume 1,404 units, yet allocation is for 1,325)}$

Airfields: Praxis731 units

- x CPPL Simple Life: 28398 units will be Simple Life)
- x Anwyl+

PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK : Conformity and Consistency Checklist

FUTURE WALES (NDP)

BUILDING BETTER PLACES (BBP)	What the policy document says	J10 Comment
	Plans should not roll forward unsustainable spatial strategies or be identical to neighbouring authorities' plans, rather they should actively embrace the placemaking agenda set out in PPW."	

	The two avenues for othuding new sites	
	post deposit stage are Focussed Chan	
	(FCs) at submission or Matters Arising	
	Changes (MACs) post submission	
	proposed though the examination	
	process	
	/v % CE % CE š]}v (}CE šZ	
	LPA should have a prioritised list of	
	potential reserve sites which it conside	
	could be substituted as alternatives and	
	added to the plan, should additional site	
	be required following consideration of	
	the plan through the formal hearing	
	sessions.	
	šZ /v•‰ š}Œ u Ç Œ }u	
	inclusion of a new or alternative site if it	
	would be sound to doos	
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What is the relationship between the number of jobs generated and the economically active element of the projected population? Will a population provide sufficient homes so as not to import labour and hence increase incommuting?.....

This is a symbiotic relationship; it is important to evidence how the assumptions underpinning forecasting for jobs and homes broadly align, to reduce 4 184.2 MMCID 45 we4t8CID 4

rolled forward from a previous plan will require careful justification for inclusion in a revised plan, aligning with PPW.

in a revised plan, aligning with PPW.
There will need to be a subs.3(.)-1u3bian* BT /CS1w2M 0 scnn, t id plan,in a rev

/(v (() Œ o Z) µ•] v P so high it is unlikely that those levels will be delivered and may impact on the delivered of sites and elongate the development management process. The targets chosenmust be realistic and align with the evidence base and the assumptions within it.	
Where there are costs associated with infrastructure requirements, for example, access improvements or the provision of affordable housing, these should be factored into a viability assessment.	

PPW11	What the policy document says	J10 Comment	
	Legislation secures a presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise		
	Evidence is needed to support LDP policies which is tested through the Examination procedure.		

New settlements should only be proposed where such development would offer significant environmental, social, cultural and economic advantages over the further expansion or regeneration of existing settlements and the potential delivery of a large number of homes is supported by all the facilities, jobs and services that people need in order to create a Sustainable Place. They need to be selcontained and not dormitory towns for overspill from larger urban areas and, before occupation, should be linked to high frequency public transport and include essential social infrastructure including prinary and secondary schools, health care provision, retail and employment opportunities. This is necessary to ensure new

policy mechanisms, such as settlement boundaries, would not be sufficiently robust. The essential difference between them is that land within a Green Belt should be protected for a longer period than the relevant current development plan period, whereas green wedge policies should be reviewed as part of the development plan review process.	
Green wedges are local designations which essentially have the same purpo as Green Belts. They may be used to provide a buffer between the settlement edge and statutory designations and safeguard important views into and out of the area. Green wedges should be proposed and be subject to review part of the LDP process.	
greenwedge boundaries should be chosen carefully using physical feature and boundaries to include only that lan which it is necessary to keep open in the longer term.	

The supply of land to meet the housing requirement proposed in a development plan must be deliverable. To achieve this, development plans must include a supply of land which delivers the identified housing requirement figure and makes a locally appropriate addional flexibility allowance for sites not coming forward during the plan period. The ability to deliver requirements must be demonstrated through a housing trajectory. The trajectory should be prepared as part of the development plan process and form paof the plan. The trajectory will illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery for both market and affordable housing for the plan

As part of demonstrating the deliverability of housing sites, financial viability must be assessed prior to their inclusion as allocations in a developme plan. At the 'Candidate Site' stage of development plan preparation land owners/developers must carry out an initial site viability assessment and provide evidence to demonstrate the financial deliverability of their sites. At the 'Deposit' stage, there must be a high level planwide viability appraisal undertaken to giveertainty that the development plan and its policies can be delivered in principle, taking into accou affordable housing targets, infrastructure and other policy Œ 'µ]Œ u vš•X /v] **š**] } ' are key to the delivery of the plan's strategy a site specific viability appraisa must be undertaken through the consideration of more detailed costs, constraints and specific requirements. Planning authorities must consider how they will define a 'key site' at an early stage in the plamaking process. Planning authorities must also consider whether specific interventions from the public and/or private sector, such as regeneration strategies or funding, will be required to help deliver the housing supply.

Where new housing is to be proposed, development plans must include policies

SOUNDNESS TEST : Checklist	J10 Response	
TEST 1 : Does the plan fit 2 (is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?)		